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DAILY AND SURVEY. 2 OF TORK. 2 OF TORKEY FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES SURVEY FOR CITY.

The Great Financial Spree.

The apologies of the Republican journals for the crazy extravagance of the Fifty-lirst Congress seem to be in the same vein, and a very amusing one it is. One leg of the apology is: The Fifty-first Congress was not extravagant. This is official from the Buread of Information for the Marines. The other leg is: If the Fifty-first Congress did spend a good deal of money, the money remains in the country and in the hands of the people. As the ingenious Washington correspondent of Gen. BENJAMIN HARRIson's favorite sheet, the Indianapolis Jourwal, puts the case, "the Republicans have done exactly what they should have done. They have made money more plentiful unloosed the accumulations, without being wasteful. There never was so much money in the hands of the people as now."

If the theory of the Republican apologists is correct, and a country makes itself richer by squandering its revenues and living beyoud its income, the Fifty-first Congress must be considered a success. It was extravagant that the people might be happy and have plenty of spending money. There can be no simpler recipe for the Government of a nation: Spend all you can. The bigger the appropriations are the bigger will be the sum of national prosperity and happiness The bigger the deficiency is, the bigger the prosperity, the bigger the hole, the more in the pocket. The Republican apology for extravagance laughs at the rather important fact that somebody has to fool the bills. That somebody is the American people, a body of persons by no means so butter-pated as to be capable of being persuaded that the way to get rich is to fall into debt.

The people will have to pay the piper for the financial spree of the Republican party They will pay, but they will make things mighty interesting for the party that contracted the bill.

The Republican Show.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, prints some observations of 'an intimate associate of the Commission in regard to Republican control of the Fair The intimate associate makes these ingenuous remarks: "Among other reasons, I am frank to admit that pol

"Among other reasons. I am frank to admit that politics requires that the Commission should assemble. It is in the Commission that the equality of the two great parties is embodied, bastioned, as it were, and all in conformity with the act of Congress. It goes without anying that in the local Board of Directors, as constituted next year, the same relative preponderance of Republicans over Democrats will obtain as in the present and that the existing proportion of its leading offices will be filed by Republicans, and in my opinion the saif-same genulemen will be resiscated whe now so henor those positions, including Chief Executive Gaus himself. The present Board will be resiscated, in my opinion, almost te a man, unless individual declinations himself. The present Board will be redicated in my opinion, almost to a man, unless individual declinations are made absolute, and the distribution of offices, politically speaking, that has worked so well the first year will prove equally fruitful of aplandid results in the year ending April 4, 1892, during which period such a vast preportion of the actual building of the Fair will have taken place, including the lesting of substantially all the contracts for construction. President Gags, whose distinguished Republican record dates back so far, will yet, I believe, be drafted into service for a second term by the urgency of his newly elected fellow directors when they organise after April 4, and, should he persist in declining some either good Republican will unquestionably be inetailed in his place, be he Prindmann W. Pacs, Thomas E. Bayar, Charles L. Hypomison, W. PROER, THOMAS B. BRYAR, CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Gen. WILLIAM E. STRONG, or Col. GRONGS R. DAYLE, One thing is absolutely settled, that the Republicana, conng as they do the vast majority stock, will fill the Presidency."

The National Commission has been effect tually shoved aside by the local directory. The latter will run the Fair, which is to be frankly a Republican show. The National Commission is a mere collection of figure heads. It is eminently respectable, but it has not been and will not be allowed to do much of any thing. There could be no objection, then, to allowing a show of non-partisanship in its composition. The actual management of the Fair, however, its real government and management, will be Republican, and none but Republicans need apply.

The Fair will be a Republican side show As an exhibition of Republican politics it will have many interesting characteristics but it may be doubted if it was wise to turn what was ostensibly to be a World's Fair into a Republican Fair. The Republican party has not been managing the affairs of the country so well as to give any reason for hope that it can manage an Exposition with credit to the general public.

Chickesaws as Citizens.

A recent ruling of the Interior Depart ment is of much importance to the political rights of our Indian fellow citizens.

The act establishing a Territorial government for Oklahoma contained a general provision for giving citizenship to Indians Last May SAMUEL PAUL, a prominent Chickesew, took advantage of that act to come a citizen of the United States. The Chickesaw election followed in August, and PAUL was a candidate for Governor against the incumbent, WILLIAM L. BYRD. PAUL was supported by many whites who had married Indian wives, but he was beaten, and in fact, Governor Byrn put his militia abou the polls and prevented the squaw men from woting, on the ground that they had been declared non-voters by the Chickasaw Supreme Court, upholding statutes passed by the

Legislature at Tishamingo. But that Legislature went further. Resenting the act of PAUL in becoming a citizen of the United States, it passed a law declaring that "whenever any citizen of this nation, whether by birth or adoption or by mar riage, shall become a citizen of any other nation or of the United States or any other Government, all his or her right of citizen ship of this nation shall cease, and he or she shall forfeit all rights of citizenship of thir nation and forfeit all rights to land and money belonging to the Chickasaw people. It is clear that confiscation, as well as a for feiture of rights of suffrage, was threatened by this law.

Accordingly, last November Mr. PAUL wrote to Secretary Nonla, protesting against this action, which would inflic serious penalties upon him politically and pecuniarily, for accepting a privilege which Congress had offered. Recently, therefore the Secretary, having first procured an opinion on the subject from the law office of the Interior Department, replied to Mr. PAUL that the bill passed by the Chickasaw Legislature was illegal, and that it had no authority to inflict disabilities and forfeitures for the commendable act of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

States, which became a law on Nov. 1, further disqualifies such a person from holding any office of trust or profit, and from sitting as juror in any of the courts. Among the Chickasaws there are some squaw men who support Governor Byan's policy, especially those who are rich, and who are satisfied with their tribal rights, acquired by marriage or adoption. On the other hand, six newspapers are urging more liberal views, declaring their purpose, as the Chickasaw Chieftain put it, "to stand by the humble hearthstone of the 60,000 non-citizens in the Chickasaw Nation, and to continue to advocate, as the best policy, complete Indian civilization and prosperity, allotment, and speedy Stategood." The Minco Minstrel and the other

papers take the same view. The matters in controversy have been omewhat confused by lax practices and doubtful laws. But it is clear that the Chickssaws, like the other civilized tribes, have the right to determine for themselves who shall be citizens, as the United States courts, indeed, have declared, and that they may also call upon the Government to remove, after reasonable warning, all whites to whom they shall not accord the privilege of residence. Yet these persons are not to be subjected to confiscation of property acquired in good faith, under our of invitation, or under permits established by Indian statutes. And if Chickasaws choose to become citizens of the United States, that step certainly ought not to be made punishable by forfeitures of existing rights, nor should the two citizenships be viewed as incompatible. The civilized tribes, though they have local government, should put no obstacles in the path of the larger citizenship which must be their ultimate goal.

Company for Mr. Miller.

We remarked a day or two ago that we should be glad to know the name of any Attorney-General before Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MILLER, except possibly GARLAND under the CLEVELAND Adminis tration, who had distinctly advised his chief that he might proceed in the recess to make appointments to newly created offices requiring the consent of the Senate, without calling that body into consultation.

But there was such an Attorney-General. He furnished a distinct and positive opinon that the construction of the language of the Constitution by such authorities as Judge Story, and by some of his own most eminent predecessors in the Department of Justice, was wrong.

By a very curious coincidence, his name is the same as that of the author of the wonderful act which now brings up this same interesting question again—the act that was rescued from a ridiculous fate by certain gentlemen in the House of Representatives, amid screams of laughter from those who appreciated the situation.

Attorney-General Evants, in 1866, when he was furnishing Andrew Johnson with legal savice, instructed the President that he could do, in the case of a Collector of Customs in the Territory of Alaska, just what Mr. MILLER tells Gen. HARRISON he can do in the case of the nine new Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Evants's opinion, furnished to order. should have all the weight as a precedent to which the intellectual conceptions of the distinguished jurisconsult are entitled.

But as Judge CADWALADER observed tw years later, in rendering in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania the first judicial decision that ever touched this question of constitutional power, there is a vast difference between the executive construction as furnished in the opinion of an Attorney-General and judicial construction in the opinion of a Court. Two gentlemen appeared before Judge Capwalaper, each claiming to be the legally appointed District Attorney. One of them, Mr. O'NEILL, held a temporary commission issued by President Johnson on Mr. Evants's advice during a recess of Senate. Mr. O'NEILL'S nomination had been sent in before adjournment, but not confirmed. In an elaborate opinion, reviewing this question in its broadest aspects and with the fullest knowledge, Judge CADWALADER held that the commission issued to Mr. O'NEILL had no effect. This was upon the ground that the vacancy did not, within the meaning of the Constitution. happen during a recess of the Senate, and that the President, therefore, had no power to make a temporary appointment.

"Opinions of Attorneys-General," said Judge CADWALADER, speaking of the EVARTS-MILLER theory of the President's power of appointment during the recess, "have been its only support; and in these opinions other eminent jurists have not conourred.'

The Ethics of Clubs.

The question has come up in the Union League Club whether a member should be expelled because he has been unfaithful to his marriage obligations and has corrupted the wife of his friend. For the present its decision has been put off until a suit for divorce brought by the wife of the alleged dulterer himself shall be concluded.

It might be assumed that if the charges against this man were proved, he would be put out of the club as a matter of course and in as summary a manner as possible; but such is not likely to be the method of dealing with him. More probably he will be requested to resign, so that the club may be relieved from the embarrassment of dealing with the case and be saved from the disgrace of expulsion.

The reason for this is that in the ethical oode established by these associations, offences against moral purity are not necessarily included. A man may remain a club member in good standing and yet be known as immoral in his relations with women. Such transgrassions do not constitute the "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" which, according to club standards, renders a man essentially unfit for membership. If he cheats at cards he commits a high crime and misdemeanor under its code; but if he debauches his neighbor's wife, his offence may be treated as outside of its jurisdiction, unless, per-

haps, it becomes a public scandal. In other words, only offences against what men call honor are the "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" punishable under the unwritten club law. That court of honor takes no cognizance of mere breached of morality as such, but only when they involve outrage against the instincts of gentlemen as they are implanted by nature and developed by cultivation. Where its deliberate judgment is recorded against a man, he is not convicted because of any wickedness of life such as a church or a Young Men's Christian Association might deal with. He is branded as essentially unfit for association with gentlemen, as a low fellow, a cad, and a blackguard, though he may have done nothing which would affect his standing in the other associations.

Manifestly no one of our leading clubs can consistently subject an individual member to that disgrace simply for reasons that The bill disfranchising any thoctaw who | would be proper and sufficient for the Moral

takes the oath of allegiance to the United | Purity Society. It would be sheer hypocrisy for it to do so, unless it was starting out to get rid of all such offenders, and unless it barred from admission every man who could not present a clean moral record. It would need to reconstruct its ethical code and to change radically the standards by which it estimates men. It would have to transform its whole character, and in so doing it might sacrifice the good purpose it now serves in holding men up to certain honorable obligations that are enforced in clubs with peculiarly uncompromising strictness. A mere court of honor, apart from all considmorals, may be a desirable institution, and the more completely the club performs and fulfils that single function purely, the more valuable it may be to society.

Rapid Transit.

The measure introduced at Albany by Assemblyman McCLELLAND of Westchester should pass. The elevated roads ought to be at once permitted to lay two additional tracks in the Battery Park and give the puble more trains. The congestion of human traffic in the morning and evening hours is now become intolerable, and the only immediate relief must come from the elevated roads themselves. No rapid transit system has been suggested or can be devised that will give relief inside of five years' time, and the pressing emergency of the present can-not be that long endured.

There is absolutely no sound or tenable objection to the granting of the additional strip of air space in the Battery Park. No voice has been raised against it but that of self-advertising and insincere newspapers and their easy satellites. They denounce the widening of the roadway as the sequestration of the whole park, and they set forth arguments and deductions which no honest or sensible man can for a moment entertain. Divesting the whole subject of these false and misleading views, it is apparent that all that is needed is a narrow strip sufficient to accommodate two additional sets of rails. such an engroachment upon the park space that if it were effected to-night hardly any one could to-morrow detect the difference. The natural terminus of the elevated roads is at the ferry at the southern end of Manhattan Island, where we don't know how many lines of steamboats meet to discharge and receive their passengers. To the ferry the roads must go if public interest is to be in any way consulted, and the talk of their buying land to get there involves the foolishness of impossibility.

To what extent the elevated railroads may profit by improved facilities is, speaking broadly, of secondary concern to everybody, but it is very much the concern of the entire public that they have faster trains and more of them. We do not propose to wait for relief until all the rapid transit theories are exploited. It may be years before it is decided whether we shall be carried over the housetops, through the blocks, or under the surface of the ground, and in the mean time we are asked to put up with the most intolerable inconvenience and discomfort while almost instant relief, that will practically be of

detriment to no one, is in our very hands. The sentiment of this community is pointed the other way. We want more trains and faster trains to come down in in the mornng and go home in in the evening. And we want a seat now and then without having to fight for it or swing from a hand strap, There is nothing so slow nowadays as real rapid transit. Trains are slow in coming, and slower than ever when they arrive. But if the public will take a hand in the matter. and let its voice be heard, we shall have reform and relief, and have them quickly.

As Col. WATTERSON has lately become a subject of peculiarly lively interest, we will take his expression in the Courier-Journal of a certain political opinion already heard in several quarters outside of New York:

"If New York comes to the next h sion would be suicidal. In that event the party will be mpelled to quit New York altogether and to seek fo and substituting Governor Hitt or any other New Yorker in his place. When we leave CLEVELAND We

This represents a vastly improved state of mind over the determination of which we have been told so often since Governor Hill. began to command the attention of the country, that Southern and Western delegations to the next Democratic National Convention would renominate the Democ racy Wrecker again, regardless of protests from the pivotal States. But why should Col. WATTERSON out short his reason at the rejection of CLEVELAND? If the opinion of New York is to be considered in regard to that insatiable office seeker, why should it not also be heard concerning other candidates? If New York's vote is necessary to elect the successful nomines, why should her share in choosing him be limited to preventing the selection of one impossible to elect? No arbitrary rule of this sort can govern a convention if the latter body is as wise as it should be earnest in laboring for success. No list of Presidential candidates, either, that deliberately eliminates the choice of the State with the group of Presidential electors that is indispensable for victory, befits a statesman like Col. WATTERSON. upon whom so many of his fellow citizens rely for an expression of their sentiments and an upholding of their interests.

We expect with confidence that after Col Watterson's lately revealed and somewhat extended epistolary spree is over, he will continue the salutary revision of judgment manifested above in the Courier-Journal and conclude that what New York desires may be as worthy of consideration as what she doesn't desire. One more step forward and Col. Watterson will be all right again. Let him take it.

Chicksmauga.

Secretary PROCTOR's visit to the Chickamauga battlefield this week was in accordance with the authority given by the Fifty-first Congress to purchase land for establishing there a great military reservation. The selection of this spot for a national

park at the West like that already existing at Gettysburg is well justified in historical grounds. It is true that one essential difference between the two battles is that Gettysburg was a Union victory, while at Chickamauga success was with the Confederates. But if, as was the actual fact, and as the present park plan in its details fully reocgnizes, the battle fought at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1868, is regarded as part and parcel of operations which two months later were continued at Orchard Knob on November 23 and Lookout Mountain on the 24th, and completed at Missionary Ridge on the 25th, the grand result of the Tennessee campaign becomes as distinctly a national triumph as the repulse of Lun from Cemetery Ridge. In the plan of the Chickamauga park the approaches and driveways take in the scenes of the later fighting that left Chattanooga, which was

the real prize of the campaign, secure in Union keeping. And while the objection against commemorating a Union defeat is thus fully met, it is also a happy circumstance that this great memorial ground will appeal to both Southern and Northern soldiers. In this respect also it resembles

Gettysburg.
Chickamauga was further distinguished for being the bloodlest battle fought in the West. Its losses in both the armies were far greater than those at Shiloh, while even in the tremendous engagement at Murfreesboro the Union losses, in killed and wounded, were more than 2,000 less than in the sanguinary fighting at Chickamauga. "No field surpasses it," said the House Mili-tary Committee, "in the desdliness and persistence of its fighting," and this assertion may be supported by studying the comparative losses at various great battles, from Austerlitz and Waterloo to Sadowa, Gravelotte and Sedan. The preservation of the lines of this field and of the actions on the slopes of Lookout and Missionary Ridge will be valuable for historical and military study. The visit of the Secretary of War and his party should be sufficient to complete the preliminaries prescribed by Congress, so that the work of clearing the ground and

Perhaps it is modesty that has restrained the Hon. EDWARD FISHERMAN JONES from holding his most distinguishing honor at the very front of his Gubernatorial nomination arguments. Besides being Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Jones is President of the D. O. F. This interesting and patriotic society was founded by Gen. Jones after his speech before the public school pupils of Rochester on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday, when he chose the "Stars and Stripes" as a theme particularly appropriate for youth-ful ears and affording peculiar opportunities for well elaborated forensics. We quote from the Post-Express to show what happened after Gen. Jones had finished his regular speech, which, by the way, was by no means lacking in sincere feeling and patriotism:

placing the marks and monuments can begin.

"At the conclusion of his address. Lieutenant Gover-nor Journ asked all the children to rise. He initiated them in the order 'Defenders of the Fiag.' After the Lieutenant-Governor the pupils repeated this pledge: 'I golemniy promise to forever defend the flag.' The initials colemnity promise to forever defend the bag. The initials 'D. O. F. will represent the order. The children made the pledge with a will, and there were hearty cheers when Mr. Josus took his seat. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed the hope that a similar society would be organized in every city in the land."

The D. O. F. is a very large society, every citizen of the United States being an ex-officio member. But has Gen. Jones thought organized in Rochester could be held un-noticed in reserve to swell the forces pressing for his nomination at a critical time?

Now that the Canadian Tory leaders have had time to take a rest and get cool after the elections, it is delightful to receive their assur-ances of friendship for the United States, and to learn that the violent anti-American barangues with which they inflamed the Canadian mind during the political campaign have been misunderstood in this country. According to Sir Charles Tupper, "the charge that his Government and party entertain unfriendly feelings toward the United States is not only entirely devoid of foundation, but is the very reverse of the truth." All is well. Sir CHARLES

The first complaint under the law forbidding the sale of cigars on Sunday was heard in the Dorchester District Court. in Boston, a few days ago. Postmaster Jones of the Dorohester Post Office was the purchaser, a druggist was the accused, and a policeman made the com-plaint. At the trial the clerk who waited upon Mr. Jones testified that he had previous knowledge that Mr. Jones was a sufferer from bronchial catarrh, and that he sold the cigars to him for purely medicinal use. Mr. Jones corroborated this testimony. Judge Churchill read the law which permits the sale of cigars on Sunday as a drug, gave his decision that Mr. Jones was entitled to his regular medicine, and dismissed the complaint.

Cuffess Roger, not Sockless Jerry.

From the Rochester Poet-Emress.
Y. M. C. A. Hall was well filled last evening at the lecture on "Free Trade," given by the Hon. Roger Q.

didn't last night. The reason for this soon became ap-parent as the speaker warmed up to his work. One of his favorite gestures is extending both arms toward the heavess. This, with the loose sleeves which he affects, has the natural result of working them up to the elbow. He lifts his right arm oftener than he does his left and the right sleeve reaches the clbow first. He keeps his first clenched throughout his speech. When the right sleeve has reached the clbow he clutches it with his left hand and lays hare a powerful beautifully moulded forearm of which any man of 60, even a Texan, may feel proud. He then brings the clenched fat of his right hand with tremendous force upon the table which he always manages to keep at his right side. That is the time to appland, and free traders and protectionists ap-planded last evening with a right good will.

Jerry Calls It Flunkylam.

From Jerry Simpson's Annapolis Speech,
"I read a startling piece of intelligence in the paper
this morning about the President, who is duck shooting fown here. It says that he winged a redhead, but did news nere. It mays that he winged a redhead but did nest get him, and that Loefler, his man, brought in a blackhead and a cool. It also states that the President played billiards, and that the game was a draw. Now, what kind of funkyism is that? In Prance they used to stick out proolamations on the waits reciting that the King has direct that bad in this country."

Aldermen and Badges.

To the Roston of The Sun-Sir: To-day's Sun, in commenting airly upon Aiderman Rocke's resolution for the purchase of badges for them by the city, is in error, at least to a certain extent. The for easy: "But up to new to their honor, no Alderman has ever availed himself of this privilege at the public appena."

The enclosed quotations from the case of Silicocks and and xn x Mayor, x.o., of New York City, II liun. 43, show that although the Alderman on one occasion may not have "availed themselves of this privilege" successfully, yet they have tried hard enough to do so. Brady, J.: * * The powers possessed by the Common Council are those conferred by charters and special laws, and expressed and implied. It does not appear that a gold badge was necessary in order to enable a member of the Common Council to perform his official functions. * No provision having been made by express enactment for such a purchase.

If it were otherwise, then personal expenditures

under the guise of corporate necessities, could be made for a variety of purposes having: in fact, no relation to the municipality, or the discharge of the duty of any of

Davia P. J., and Daniele concurred.

The Aldermen will have to change the charter.

Arronner. Masca 12

Maine's Odd Votes-1892.

To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir: In your survey of the recent spring elections the case of Mains has not been axplained. It has almost passed into a provert among politication that not the slightest dependence is to be placed upon the result of preliminary elections held in the State of Mains, the voters of the Fine Tree State showing on all possible occasions a disposition to be showing on all possible occasions a disposition to be at political variance with the other voters of the country. Sinte elections in Maine have been, prior to this year, held early in the mouth of September. In 1880, when Garfield and Hancock were the candidates

held sariy in the month of September.

In 1800, when Garfield and Hancock were the candidates for President, the Democrate carried the preliminary elections with a sweep and their trimmph seamed so make certain the choice of Gen Hancock. Depending on the apparent indication of the turn of the popular tide, the Democrate relaxed their efform, and the Republicana, thoroughly frightened, redoubled theirs. By securing the cooperation of Coukling, Cameron, Grant, and the stalwards (Blaine had just loss his own State) they ended the campaign in completely routing the Hemocrate. Again, in 1854, the result of the State contest in Maine was misleading. So it was in 1868. Last reptember, when all eyes were upon Maine, and especially upon Tom Meed's Congressional district, the Republicane work with a sweep, Seed, it mains a surface of the state of t

THE SERVIAN QUESTION.

m Natalle is the Unknown Pactor in the Settlement of the Question-Her Mar-riage and Her Divorce. LONDON. March 4.—Since you published in THE SUN, on Feb. 17 the "treaty" made between King Milan and the Regents of Servia at the time of his abdication, in February, 1889, the excitement over it, which for a sea

son threatened to be a tempest in the Balkans, has subsided. All the peril, indeed. has not passed away. So long as Russia believes it to be her interest to keep the fires of political agitation amoulder-ing in eastern Europe Belgrade must continue to be a point of serious danger. But at the time when the text of that" treaty" reached us from Vienna, and it was kindly put into English from the Servian original for me by King Milan himself here in London, things in Servia looked very menacing. The document appeared in the London Times some days after I had sent it to you; and the Times accompanied the publication with a leading article in which the possibilities of an exlosion at Belgrade were clearly and tempera waith to Condon under his this of Counts of Takvov, and the attacks made upon him by the partisans of the st-duesn of Servis were so bitter that the Obrenovitch blood in him took firs, and by seen on the point of solur back in the street has the Obrenovitch blood in him took firs, and by seen on the point of solur back in the street has not been and the Servisa and the Servisa and the Servisa Radicals were to work the street of the street has a street of the ately set forth. King Milan was then making a visit to London under his title of Count of Takovo, and the attacks made upon him by the partisans of the ex-Queen of Bervia were so

and commercial relations of the country with central and western Europe. His policy always looked toward Vienna not toward St. Petersburg. Now the Serbs have never really liked or trusted the Austrians, and they could not understand the motives which led King Milan to adorb his policy. They thought him subservient to Austria, when, as a matter of fact, he was trying to make Servis independent both of Russia and of Austria by using her natural relations with Austria to strengthen her and develop her resources.

relations with Austria to strengthen her and develop her resources.

"I have no wish to accuse Queen Natalie of serving the interests of Russia. To do this would be to accuse her of working against the interests, not of her husband only, but of her only child. She is a singular, and in some particulars a not very womanly woman, and i am afraid that her feeling toward her husband—a feeling not founded at all, believe me, on jesiousy only—is one almost of aversion. But I cannot think her destitute of the maternal instinct, though she does talk a little too much of her maternal futies." But by birth Queen Natalie is a Russian subject. Her mother was a Roumanian princess of the Strourdas family. Her father, De Rashko, was a Beasarabian nobleman, who became a Russian subject by the ossalon of Bessarabia to the Czar. Of course this attracted toward Queen Natalie is the serbe whofbelieve in Russia and gave her a certain advantage over her husband in the public mind when the merits of their unfortunate domestic difficulties came to be discussed. Russia always plays her game according to her cards—which is a good quality, and not as common as many oscile think. It would never do for her to try the Fan-Blavonic line in Bervia, for the Serbs think themselves the most important branch of the Blavonic family. But by taking up the case of the Russian is dy, because ahe was queened of the Russian is dy, because always plays her game according to her cards—which is a good quality, and not as common as many oscile think. It would never do for her to try the Fan-Blavonic line in Bervia, for the Serbs think themselves the most important branch of the Shavonic family. But by taking up the case of the Russian is dy, because ahe was queened to the Russian is dy. Because and the case of the Russian is dy. Because and the case of the Russian is dy. Because and the case of the Russian is dy. Because and the service of the Russian in the case of the Russian is dy. Because in the service of the Russian in the case of the Russian in the c

A Former Senator's Advancement.

From the Boston Admeritaer.
Rx-Senator Pierce of North Dakota is about to be some an editor. That is a pinnacie which few Sea

No Sit About It. Anglo—Have you rapid transit in K. T York! Gothamite—No; we have the same old trans-stand.

DECEIVED BY HIS BOOKEREPER. Mr. Booss Mas Berkhardt Locked Up and

Jacobus J. Berkhardt of 447 Seventh avenua. Newark, has been in the employ of F. Booss & Brother, furriers of 449 Broadway and 26 Mercer street as bookkeeper and cashier since October of last year. He is a Hollander 28 years old, and has a wife and four children. lis salary was \$2,500 a year. Many thousands of dollars have passed through his hands during the last three months. Yesterday he was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court charged countant who was at work on their books had work, and had already found defalcations to

the amount of \$5,100.

The complaint on which the prisoner was held in default of \$5,000 ball was for raising an held in default of \$5,000 ball was for raising an account \$200 and retaining the money. The method was a simple one. An advertising firm rent on an itemized statement on Jac. 2 calling for \$664.25. Berkhardt is accused of checking the items and then altering the total to \$864.25. Mr. Booss signed the check prenared for his signature, and Berkhardt cashed the check and paid the account in cash. Then he check and paid the account in cash. Then he check and paid the account on the cash book as \$864.25, and filed the receipt showing that that amount had been paid.

The prisoner when called upon to plead asked for an adjournment for ten days. Mr. Booss is President of the Georgia and Vestera R. R. of South Carolina. He acceded to the request for an adjournment as business connected with the railroad necessitates his absence from New York for at least a week.

All the evidence was in his favor, as both Philadelphia and New York journals gave pub-licity to his name, and his friends to this day do not know that they were shamefully duped.

Bing-tailed Monkeys in the Evergiades,

Ring-tailed Monkeys in the Evergiades,

From the Florida Nucc-Union.

Tampa, Barch 9.—Jack Robeson of Fort
Meade has been down in the Evergiades since
last October surveying. One day, not long
since, he captured a gennine South American
ring-tailed monkey in the top of a high tree
down there. The indians have known these
monkeys to be therefor the last fifty years. It
is supposed that a vessel from South American
was wrocked on the coast, and that some of the
monkeys aboard escaped to the Evergiades,
where they have thrived for half a century.

Mr. Hugh O'Neill of New York effered Robeson \$100 for the monkey to send as a present,
but Jack refused to sell his pet. However, he
agreed to loan it for the season, and R. T. Patton brought it up with him, intending to leave
it in the great oak tree that stands east of the
Tampa Bay Hotel. Coming up on the steamer
the monkey bit a boy who teased it, and Mr.
Patton took it to his home in Banford, where
he will keep it until it is perfectly tame; then
he will bring it down to amuse the hotel guesta.
Bome of the boys talk of organizing a monkey hunt down in the Evergiades.

The Kalamazoo Name for Olives,

Prom the Detroit Free Press.

He entered a salcon on Monroe avenue about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He looked like a man who had been out all night and was thirsty. Edging up to the bar, he touched a bowl of clives with his cane.

"Do you know what they call them things in Ralamaxoo?" he asked, directing his remarks to a group of young men who were standing near, sipping cocktalls.

"Bour grapes," anguested one.

"Bour grapes," suggested one.
"Bour grapes," suggested one.
"None." answered the all-nighter, shaking his head. "Guess again."
"Give it up, sport," said another member of the group. What do they call them in Kala-

"Olives." was the quiet rejoinder. He got the drink he was after.

Resented a Fellow Tarpon From the Port Myers Press. G. T. Cormack was playing a fine tarpon one day the latter part of list week in the river near lown, when another tarpon jumped and fell on his line, to which the tarpon was hooked, breaking it, and thus he lost a fine fellow that would have weighed heavy.

Set Right In a Matter of Art. Critic-That is a beautiful portrait; but does it re-Artist-Resemble the man! My dear sir, that portrait is a work of art. If there is any question about it, it is, Bloos the man resemble the portrait?

> Not Stuck On the Lines. When he had seen my tragedy lie thought a little time, And then he said he thought 'twould be

Grew Instant Old.

Clara became old almost in a moment he other night." "Not at all. She was slitting in the parior with her

young man when her father entered. Her youth de

It Rarely Happens.

parted immediately."

Prom the Boston Courier.

It was a pitiful mistake.

An error sad and grim:
I waited for the rail real train.
The light was low and dim.

It came at last, and from the car There stepped a dainty dame. And looking up and down the place, she straight unto me came. "Oh. Jack!" she cried. "Oh. dear old Jack?" And kissed me as she spake; Then looked again, and frightened cried. "Oh. What a had mistake?"

I said. "Forgive me, melden fair, That I am not your Jack. And as repards the kine you gave. I'll straightway give it back."

And since that night I have often steed.
On the platform lighted than;
Bureany once in a many whole life
De such things come to him.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

She was not a rich or an extraordinary woman who at her last reception on Wednesday offered her company the performances of a mandelin player, a well-known balled singes, a 'cello player, and a skirt dancer. To such lengths as that has the race for celebrity as an lengths as that has the race for celebrity as an entertainer reached in this town. The "Tuesdays" or "Thursdays" of Mme. Dash started out with tea and cake, grew to include champagne and ices and now have reached the point where a full-fledged variety performance is necessary. "Hang the expense" is the watchword, and "I must eclipse my neighbors" is the motto.

It was in the days of Jim Fisk that the loce.

motives were most beautiful. The brassor so-called bright work which gives needed employcalled bright work which gives needed employ-ment to sallors on a long voyage shone all over the engines in those days. They bore the names of local celebrities or corporation officials, and they and their dirvers were known by name all along the reads. The Pennsylvania Rail-road was the first to reduce the locomotive to a state of more practical usefulness, and to-day the only prettiness seen ahead of a train near New York is in the red wheels of the en-gines of the New York. New Haven and Hare-ford Railroad.

The women as well as the men of this city are to-day wild over three actresses. No country man or woman comes to town without beand leader of the sensational trio is Carmen-cita, of course; the next is Maggie Cline, who sings the fighting Irish songs, and the next is the tough girl at Harrigan's. Combinedly they draw a mint of money and greatly burt the general amusement trade, for there are no other attractions like them.

If the rich men who have started a millionaire club up town are really anxious for sugto be able to get plenty. Why not call it the Park Club? Americus is a noble and a pretty Park Club? Americus is a noble and a pretty name: is it possible that Tweed ruined the word? The Wampum Club sugrests riches. What is the matter with the name Columbus—or Columbia? For surely local names they might choose between Murray Hill, Stuyvosant, Hudson or Hendrik Hudson, Up Town, Fifth Avenus, or Gotham. Why not call it the Circle Club or the City Club? Why not the American or the National or the Liberty? The last great club founded in London experienced the same difficulty, and was finally called the New Club.

The women are coming to the rescue of Commissioner Beattle with a will. Trains upon dresses are the new order of the day. The gown architect of a great Broadway ladies' store said yesterday that some dresses now have trains of a quarter of a yard in length to drag upon the streets while none fail to drag a little behind. The street cleaning problem approaches solution.

William M. Chase's sale of paintings, at which many pictures went for a mere song has an parently not cured the artists of the idea that it is well to effer a mass of art work of one kind and by one hand. Carleton Wiggins the animal painter, has followed Mr. Chase with a sale of more than a hundred cattle and land-scape paintings.

Of the 4,559 books that were published in this country in 1890 nearly 1,000 were novels. Never sefore in one year were so many new novels sprung upon an enduring public. The returns sprung upon an enduring public. The returns to the writers varied. The man who netted \$3.500 did exceedingly well, those who got \$300 were congratulated by all their friends, and those who had the money and could not make the venture in any ether way paid a few hundreds down for the privilege of seeing their works published with the important of those publishers who do business that way.

"I doubt whether every form of modesty is a virtue, after all." This startling assertion was he utterance of a lady of unexcelled delicacy. She went on to say that in wet weather it is noticeable that many matrons lift their skirts noticeable that many matrons lift their skirts high and clear above the ground and beyond their heels, while no maiden is ever seen to raise her dress so as to escape the heels of her shoes when they are raised at the end of each step. The matrons are right, she said, for they preserve cleanliness at the expense of a modesty which is largely false. Even in dry weather the skirts of young ledies gather and hold dust that makes them ashamed of their condition. In wet weather the condition they get in is inexcusable on any grounds.

opinion that it is necessary to visit the art cap-itals of the Old World at least once in two years to freshen up on old things and to see what is new. It is principally on that account that Mr. John W. Alexander, the portrait mainter, re-cently elected President of the Fellowcraft Club, will sail for Parie on May 2.

The Seventh Regiment boys are going to make a grand occasion of the coming distribution of marksmen's prizes. The whole brigade will appear in uniform and will drill, and after the distribution of trophies there will be a grand ball with three bands of music to elec-trify the beels and toes of the beauty and gal-lantry for which 8,000 tickets have been issued.

peculiar way. The most prosperous saloon on Third avenue get its big business from a great Broadway store. There are saloons much nearer to the big store, but the clerks do not dare frequent them. They go to the distant saloon to escape the notice of their smployers and superiors. Another saloon on Third avenue is greatly benefited by the worshippers and sightsears who pass it in going to and from the cathedral. Three blooks awar. The immediate neighborhood of a saloon is of little consequence if the publican who owns it can manage to attract the custom of a great store, factory, or public building at a short distance.

The idea of establishing a society for supplying lady guides to country women shopping and sightseeing in town is not an origina Yankee notion. The society newly started here is a copy of one that is successful in London. There was a need for it, as the business of the district telegraph companies in furnishing escorts for country women and strangers long ago demonstrated.

Perhaps the most ingenious advertisement of the year is a device that looks precisely like a large peanut. It is handed to you, and you open it only to find within it a tiny scroll of paper. on which is printed "This is a sell, but we prefer to sell you our, dc." A firm in New Jersey is scattering these things around as freely as if they were real gooder nuts.

There is no limit to the enterprise of Park row, alias Chatham street. A photographer doing business there now keeps a man on the doing business there now keeps a man on the sidewalk to capture the women who stop to look at the photographs displayed on the sidewalk. The man never lets a woman escape him if he can help it. He starts with an offer of three photographs for 50 cents, and goes on offering bargains until he closes with a promise of twenty tintypes for a quarter.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, the popular Boston clergyman. has thus far managed to escape being either photographed or caricatured. He will not sit for his ploture.

The basis of two big businesses on Broadway is confidence in popular honesty. Both places are luncheon restaurants owned and places are luncheon restaurants owned and managed by one man. His plan is to serve luncheon in lightning quick time to what age called "standees," or men who sat while standing up. Along the walls are buffets hesped with ples, cakes, iruit, and sandwiches. The people help themselves, read the prices on the walls, and tell the cashier what they have esten. I give a good meal for what it would come a man to tip a waiter in a sit-down restaurant," says this experimenter; "and if any cachests me it will not amount to what I would lose if I employed a lot of waiter."

Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, the editor of the Beston Pilot, is in town simultaneously with the appearance of his book on "The Life and Works of John Boyle O'Reilly." Mr. Roche Works of John Boyle O'Reilly." Mr. Roche carried out an enormous task in this book, and is tired and seeking needed recreation. Some years ago he wrote a book on American filbustering. He tried to get it published here, but fulled with many firms. Then he sent it is England, and the first house that got it—Fisher. Unwin & Co.—accepted it, traised it highly, and will soon put it to press. Mr. Roche can best be described to New Yorkers by a comparison with that genial son of Gotham. Lisut & J. D. Kelley. They are as alike as two peas.

Every street has its own characteristics, if one can discover them. Whitehall street, from Bowling Green to South Ferry is a street of peculiar characteristics not hard to learn. The peculiar characteristics not hard to learn. The up tracks of the Broadway and of the Beit line cars pass through the street, and its eastern side is taken up almost entirely by the Produce Exchange, an office building, and the Army building. In consequence of this arrangement almost all the traffic in the street between Bowling Green and State street is bound northward. Of course vehicles do pass southward through the street, but wagons bound to the four ferries seem to use either State street or liveal and Water streets, while Whiteball street is taken up with north-bound horse cars and a proportion of the north-bound wagons.

Wagons.

It is best to break up a catarrhal cold in the early states by using Dr. It. Jayoe's Expecterent, and thereby sorts governed much risk and misery.